Showers: warmer; southerly winds.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

BROUGHT TO BAY BY FIRE.

A DESPERADO'S SINGLE-HANDED CONTEST WITH 2,000 MEN.

Billinger Killed a Man Who Came to Arrest by 2,000 Men-House Set on Fire to Canture Ilim - Pushes His Children Out of the Burning Building, Shoots at His Wife and Kills Himself Before the Crowd

BELLEFONTE, Pa., March 6 .- After holding the Sheriff of Centre county and 2,000 citizens at bay for twenty-four hours, the desperado, Villam Etlinger, was driven from his house to-day only when the burning embers of the structure were falling about his head, and then, preferring death to surrender, he killed elf by shooting himself in the head.

All efforts to dislodge the man had been in vain. Every one who approached his barri-caded house exposed himself to death from Edlinger's rifle. Sheriff Condo found a man to rick his life in setting fire to the structure. Then it was that Etlinger allowed his two little children to leave the burning building, but his wife escaped by breaking away from her husband's grasp. He had ined to kill ner as well as himself. He fired four shots after the woman as she fied from the building, and then stepped outside and killed

Etlinger lived in the little village of Woodward, in the eastern end of this county. He was about 25 years old. Several months ago he assulted his father-in-law, Benjamin Benner. and nearly killed him with a piece of cordwood. Etlinger was arrested and secured ball.

When the case was called for trial he failed to appear. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, but the man had taken refuge in the untains that surrounded the hamlet in which he lived. He was seen occasionally, but one of his neighbors was venturesome enough o attempt his arrest.

Yesterday afternoon Constable Barner heard that Etlinger was at home. There had been a feud between |Barner and Etlinger, and the constable determined to arrest his enemy. He deputised C. G. Mots and John Hosterman to sesist him. The three went to the house of Etlinger and found that the latter had barricaded himself with his wife and three-year old daughter and two-year-old son in the second story of his frame dwelling. The officers entered and Barner kicked in a

panel of the door on the second floor. The con-stable started to crawl into the room through the broken door. As soon as Barner's head and shoulders appeared in the room, Etlinger fired a ifie ball through his head, killing him instantly. Etlinger then fired through the door t the other two men, and Mots was struck and badly hurt

The two deputized constables beat a hasty retreat from the house. They aroused the town. and men gathered up their firearms and hastened to Etlinger's dwalling. A shot from the bouse quickly warned every man that came within range that Etlinger was prepared to do further murder in his own defence.

Sheriff Condo was telegraphed for here, and

building, but the whistle of the bullets from Etlinger's rifle took the courage out of the storming party and drove them back under cover. Then the Sheriff decided to fire the building. James Cornelly, a Bellefonte deputy, volunteered to apply the match. Under the over of a fire directed against the house by the growd Cornelly made his way to the building

The flames made slow headway and it was fully an hour before the building was fairly blaze. The heat of the fire drove Etlinger and als family to the cellar. When the building had become too hot for habitation the cellar foor was stealthily opened and the two babies pushed through into the street. Closely followng the children Mrs. Etlinger burst through the cellar door and staggered out.

The crowd was hot in anger against the woman, as they believed that she had assisted her susband in defending the house, and as she nade her appearance a cry went up: Shoot the witch!"

Cooler men raised a shout and prevented any aring at the woman. As she fled from the souse her husband fired four times after her,

but each shot went wide of the mark. By this time the building was ablaze from cellar to roof, and with death certain by fire or at the hands of the mob Etlinger decided to kill himself. He suddenly stepped from the ellarway with a rifle in one hand and a revolver n the other. On a demand to surrender the outlaw threw down his gun and, facing the mob.

"I don't want to kill any other man but mywif, but I'll not be taken alive."

Then he put the revolver to his head and ired, falling dead in the street.

A rush was made for the door, and the dead ody of Constable Burner was dragged from the ourning building just as the roof fell in. Burter not only had been shot, but his throat had

When Mrs. Etlinger had recovered her comwaure she said that she was not a willing deender of the house with her husband, but that he had been detained there by him. To keep ter from escaping he had tied her feet together Etlinger had anticipated an attempt to arrest aim and had made an arsenal of his house. It was his plan to hold out as long as possible, and when driven to extremitles to give liberty to the shildren and kill his wife and himself.

WANTED FOR LALOR'S MURDER.

Brother-In-law Frank Donovan Surrenders Frank Donovan, an oyster dredger, who says

te is 24 years old and has worked in Baltimore

everal months, surrendered himself at the East lixty-seventh street station last week, saying hat he understood he was suspected of the murler of William Lalor in Astoria. Donovan is a brother-in-law of the murdered

man, and the Long Island City police have been

Denovan declared to the police that he had not been in Astoria for a year, that he had returned from Baltimore by stealing rides on reight cars, and that he first learned of his supposed connection with the Lator murder

Peter Hopkins of 434 West Seventy-fourth treet, a friend, showed Donovan a newspaper dipping which contained the statement that Donovan was wanted, whereupon Donovan gave times if up to the roller

LONDON VIEW OF ENGLAND'S CASE. The Newspapers Think the Venezuela Blue

Book Is Unanswerable-Arbitration Talk. LONDON, March 6 .- All the London newspapers will comment at length to-morrow on the Blue Book on Venezuela, given out by the nger Killed a Man Who Came to Arrest Government this evening. [The contents of the Blue Book are summarized elsewhere in

The Daily Graphic will say that the British case is simply overwhelming. Why, with such a case, Great Britain ever allowed the dispute to reach the present pass is a mystery the writer cannot understand The Morning Post will say:

"Unless Venezuela possesses evidence which has been carefully suppressed and quite unknown to Great Britain, the fact is now placed beyond doubt that the true history of the case is the opposite of that assumed gratuitously by Secretary of State Olney. Venezuela has been trying to annex British territory and traded for that purpose on the sense of fair play that is as characteristic of Americans as it is of Englishmen." The Post predicts that when the case is studied in the United States the people will reverse heir judgment and admit that Great Britain's dealings with Venezuela have been an honoraole example of moderation, forbearance, and

The Daily News will say that the case is impressively if not irrefragably strong, but the stronger it is the less reason Lord Salisbury can urge against unconditional arbitration. "The conduct of Venezuela in 1887 was in every way outrageous," the News will add, "and fully justiled our subsequent refusal to perotiate with her. but since December, 1895, the question has assumed a totally new aspect. We are no longer dealing with a backward refractory State, unable, if not unwilling, to give proper security for its contracts. A great friendly power has interposed in the interests of peace. What will be the next step. We must have either a court acknowledged by both parties or a foint comission. The latter is probably the most hope-

ful course."

The Standard will say: "The preliminary statement is necessarily exparte. Englishmen doubtless will be somewhat partial judges of the value of Sir Frederick Pollock's proofs. The Venezuelan experts are entitled to submit their reply. It will be swalted on our part with strong confidence. In any event every intelligent American must, after mastering the British contention. divest himself of any lingering suspicion that we are touching even the fringe of the Monroe loctrine. We may be wrong in treating the pretensions of Venezuela as frivelous and rexatious, but we never dreamed of holding or taking more than we had solid reasons to regard as indisputably our own. Englishmen can sympathize with the first impulse that led some just and patriotic Americans to fear that we were seeking to advance our borders by force. This apprehension is now shown to have been unfounded, and moral courage is far too powerful an element in the character of our kinsmen to permit them to any longer harbor a belief for which there never has been justification."

In conclusion, the Standard will contend that the assertion that the Dutch occupation violated the treaty of Munster is unfounded, and repudiates as preposterous the notion that Venezuela has a scintilla of title to the lands up to the Essequibo. reasons to regard as indisputably our own.

Sheriff Condo was telegraphed for here, and with sixteen armed deputies went to Woodward on a special train. During the stege in the afternoon Etlinger sent a shot through the window of a house next door to his, and Frank Gelawhite, who was lying ill therein, was hit and dangerously wounded.

A little later Etlinger fired into the house of Mrs. Robert Miller, and the bullet just missed her. John Museer, who was watching Etlinger's house, was shot in the neck and severely wounded.

The Sheriff soon arrived and took charge of the siege. The thousand or more men around the house kept up a fusillade of shots until the ammunition of the little town was exhausted.

The only way that seemed possible to dialodge Etlinger without accrificing the lives of several men was to fire the house, but, on account of the othildren and Mrs. Etlinger, the Sheriff determined not to resort to this except as a last measure.

The house was guarded throughout the night, and, as the news of the siege had spread, by daylight there were fully 2,000 armed men about the house.

This morning Sheriff Condo determined to attempt to carry the house by storm. With a number of deputies he made a rush for the building, but the whistle of the bullets from the littinger's rifle took the courage out of the Essequitor.

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the empire."

The Chronicle writer mentions as instances the Schomburgk line and Barima questions and Lord Salisbury's ruthless destruction of the arbitration treaty of 1885, but says that the time is past for recrimination. The Government, he adds, has seen the part of wisdom.

The country is unanimous for arbitration, and arbitration will take place. The writer concludes by declaring that he believes that the country will emerge with its honor unstained and with all its reasonable claims admitted.

The Telegraph will say it has come to the conclusion that Great Britain seems to have reached an impasse, from which arbitration is apparently the only practicable issue.

KNOB'S TIGHT SQUEEZE.

He Was Terribly Bruised in Between As

Elevated Car and a Station Platform Edward Knob of 439 West Fortleth street was badly crushed last evening between a car and the platform at the station of the Suburban Elevated at 129th street and Third avenue. Knob is 22 years old, and is employed by the elevated road as a car coupler. At 8:30 o'clock each evening there arrives in the station a train of four cars, and it was one of Knob's luties to uncouple the first car from the second, for when the train goes out again it is made up of only three cars.

The platform of that station has an iron guard running along the edge, between which stood inside of this last night as the train was coming in, waiting to uncouple the cars. Just after the engine passed he slipped and fell off the platform, and the car coming along just at that moment crushed him in a space

less than six inches wide. Luckily for him ne was caught at the stomach, where he could stand the greatest amount of pressure with-

stand the greatest amount of pressure without cruehing any bones. He cried out, and the
train, which was moving very slowly, was
brought to a standstill, but not before it had
dragged Knob about a foot and a half.
There was a large crowd on the platform at
the time, and they rushed to his rescue and
tried to puil him out. But he was wedged in
so tightly that this was impossible, and every
attempt to do so brought from him cries of
pain. A policeman who happened to be at
the station did his best to keep the crowd from
pressing forward to see the unfortunate man,
When the attempts to puil him out had failed,
Knob, who retained his senses throughout,
said to the train hunds and station men who
were near him:
"Get some axes and chop away part of the were near him: "Get some axes and chop away part of the

"Get some axes and chop away part of the platform."

In an instant there were a half dozen men with axes chopping at the platform. The platform is composed of a double thickness of 145 inch hard pine panks, and the task of chopping around the man was no easy one. Added to this was the crowd which now completely filled the platform, pressing in on the workers and hindering them greatly.

For fully twenty minutes they kept chopping away, and Knob xas plucky enough not to utter a groan, although he was suffering intensity all the time. At last the choppers had hewed enough of the platform, and the imprisoned man was lifted out gently and placed on a stretcher that was waiting for him. He was immediately taken to the Harlem Hospital.

A closer examination late last night showed that all the lower part of Knab's body, including the bones of the pelvis, were crushed, and there was little hope that he would live until morning. He retained consciousness, but fortunately for him, all the lower part of his body was paralyzed.

100 Persons Break Through a Chicago bidewalk.

CHICAGO, March 6 .- While the funeral of Mrs. Mary Jedlika was being held this morning at 151 West Sixteenth street the sidewalk in front of the house collapsed, causing 100 per-sons to fall ten feet into a basement area. Sev-eral were injured seriously.

GOMEZ OUTWITS WEYLER.

MARCHES AROUND AND AMONG SPANISH FORCES WITH EASE.

With More Troops and More Preparation.

the New Commander-in-Chief Accomplishes as Little as Did the Old Oss-The Latest Planco of the Spanish Campaign. HAVANA, March 4 .- Maximo Gomez, in the recent movement of the main body of patriots east from Havana province across Matanzas to

centre of Havana province, again displayed the genius which has made his military operations remarkable. Gen. Weyler, with more troops, better organi

zation, more thorough preparation for transportation, and a larger cavalry force than Martinez Campos had, has been outgeneralled by the insurgent chief. Weyler's first failure was made when Maceo was allowed to enter Havana province from Pinar del Rio and effect a junction with Gomez,

n spite of the wall of men across the island Then all avilable troops were sent out to trengthen the columns which were closing in on the two patriot leaders, within twenty miles The official reports had the two large patriot columns surrounded by three columns of Spain's best troops, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The Government forces extended

their lines in the shape of a triangle, and for two days a report of a decisive engagement was awalted. As no correspondents are permitted to accompany the troops, just what occurred is not clear From all that can be learned, it seems that angle back, while Maceo pushed back another.

and that the patriots passed out easily. The fighting that occurred was not serious for with about 10,000 on the Cuban side and double that number on the Spanish, the losses all told, were below 100. When it was known that the patriots had gone east into Matanzas the troops followed them. Other columns were sent by railroad to head them off the line into Santa Clara.

There were no engagements of any importance there, for when the troops had started east it was learned that both patriot leaders were going west. They had sent their wounded over the line into Santa Clara and were unencum-

was learned that both patriot leaders were going west. They had sent their wounded over the line into Santa Clara and were unencumbered for future operations.

Gomez countermarched to the middle of Matanzas province, where he atopped to see that the estates should not obey Weyler's orders to grind cane. Those found to be preparing had their cane burned. Maceo returned to Havana province. He brought with him his own column of about 5,000 men and as many more belonging to the column from the orient which have been moving west for about a month. These forces added to those which remained in this province, make the situation more serious here than ever before. The outposts of the enemy are within ten miles of the city.

The Government holds nearly every railroad town, although most of these towns have been entered and partially burned down. Only by the use of forts are the troops able to hold these towns, and while the garrison is shut up behind barricades and exchanges shots with a portion of the invading army, other detachments search stores for arms, ammunition, and other supplies and set first to buildings owned by Spaniaris. As a rule, property of Cubans who sympathize with the patriots, also that of Americans, is spared, although in some instances whole towns are given to the torch.

Outside the fortified towns in this province are many small towns which have been occupied by local bands of insurgents for weeks. The Cubans melt away on the approach of a large column of spanish troops, but reappear when the Spanish go.

Railroads are operated in this manner: As telegraph wires are down most of the time, and there is no telling what is shead of the train, an exploring ongine with one armored car advances cantiously along the line. The engineer watches for missing rails and sawed ties, while the troops watch for Cubans.

The rate of progress is about five miles an hour. The train follows closely, also with one or more armored cars and a strong guard. When rails are found missing others are laid, unless there is

I divide the war into three periods: that of wasion, that of occupation, and that of expui-ion. We are now in the second period." He alluded to his march westward, and to hat of Maceo through Pinar del Rio, as the inasion. His people certainly occupy a larg ortion of the territory of Cuba now. How h roposes to expel the Spaniards he did not say.

FIRE AND DYNAMITE IN CUBA Frenchman Shot Dead as He Was Hals-

ing the French Fing. HAVANA, March 6 .- It is reported officially hat Basitlo Guerra, the patriot leader, is dead. Some sixty Cubans were killed and 150 were rounded in the battle near Mamey, on March 1. In a fight on the Oyalita estate, already re ported, Bernardo Duarte, the manager of the estate, is said to have been shot dead while raising a French flag. An officer took the flag after dislodging the Cubans, who were intrenched in

dislodging the Cubans, who were intrenched in a house on the estate. The Cubans burned the sugar house and other buildings, except the residence. The estate is ewned by Domingo Betharte, a French clizen.

The patriots are reported to be using dynamite to destroy the railway bridge between the towns of Santa Cara and Esperanza.

A man giving the fictitious name of Bea was arrested on the arrival here of the steamer Olivette from Tampa. He was sent to Morro Castle, He said he was a correspondent of a New York newspaper, but he is accused of acting as a spy. ing as a spy.

The patriots have burned several tobacco houses in the Vuelta Abajo. They have burned also the hamlets of Gabfre, Sabalo, Pazo Real

le Guane, and the Guacamaga, Tunas, and Car SMALL-POX IN CUBA.

Warning to the United States Health

Authorities. SANTIAGO DE CUBA. Feb. 22.—The people of this city are alarmed by the reports of ravages of small-pox in Manzanillo. The alarm is due to the case and frequency of communication between that city and this. The bulk of the population of this city are full or mixed blacks Most of them are unvaccinated. With the rapid spread of the disease in Manzanillo and the absolute lack of precaution, the disease will continue to reach out and add to the general demoralization of the island. The American health authorities will do well to inspect closely all sugar-laden vessels from Cuban ports on the central and eastern shores of the island.

THE LITTLE ENGLISHMAN'S CASE. Decided That He May Not Be Tried by s Military Tribunal.

HAVANA, Feb. 28. Madrid cablegrams pub

ished to-day give the decision of the Cabinet regarding the patriot chief. El Inglesito the ittle Englishman). It is to the effect that he may not be tried by a military tribunal, as when captured he had no arms. The matter has been referred to a civil court. Upon being arrested he claimed American citizenship.

The Madrid Government has made these appointments: Governor of Havnua, Señor Porrua; Governor of Santa Clara, Señor Montero Vidal; Governor of Santago de Cuba, Señor Denis; Governor of Puerto Principe, Señor Ordax Avecilla.

Weyler Restricts His Officers.

HAVANA, March 6.- Captain-General Weyler has issued a circular to military commander instructing them not to arrest more civilians for deportation except upon indisputable proof of their connection with the insurrection. All officers making arrests based upon evidence given by interested persons will be held to a

More Artillery for Cuba.

Manuth, March 6. Three mountain batteries mbarked at Barcelona to-day for Cuba. The war ships Viscaya, Oquendo, and Marie Teresa will be ready to go into commission at the end of March. The Alfonso XIII. and Pelayo will be ready for service at the beginning of April. CLEVELAND'S CUBAN POLICY.

The President Repudiates a Statement Sent Out by the Chicago A. P. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- On March 3 the Chlcago Associated Press sent out, under a Washington date line, an elaborate statement which,

was asserted, "accurately represented the views of the President and his Cabinet" on the Cuban question, in which it was asserted that the President and his Cabinet were "strongly opposed to the present recognition of the bel ligerency of the Cuban insurgents and to any leclaration of their independence as embodied in recent Congressional resolutions." Speaking the line of Santa Clara and then back to the of this despatch, President Cleveland to-day said to a representative of the United Press; "I see that it is assumed in certain quarters

that a deliverance published a few days ago on the Cuban question may be taken as defining the attitude of the Administration on that subject. I wisb you would say that I never saw the statement nor heard of it until I read it in the newspapers, and even then neglected to read all of it, supposing it represented nothing more than a newspaper guess. I do not know how it originated nor by whom it was constructed or inspired, but I do know that I am in no manner responsible for it, nor in any way related to it.

"I only desire to say in addition that I do not know whether the publication referred to represent the views of the Administration on the Cuban question or not, and that I have never found any difficulty in communicating with the people in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the authenticity of any statement burporting to represent my views."

The statement thus repudiated by the President was largely made up of clippings from Senate debates, but it was alleved to have been furnished to the Chicago Associated Press as a special favor by Secretary Oiney.

The Madrid newspaper El Lia, in nublishing as a statement of fact that "Señor Dupuy de Lone, the Spanish Minister at Washington, had telegraphed to the Government that President Cleveland would refuse as long as he is President either to recognize the rebels or intervene in the Cuban question." asserts what is absolutely untrue. All other statements attributing to the Spanish Minister here any statement as to President Cleveland's intentions one way or another in this international episode are equally destitute of foundation.

Señor De Lome has constantly observed the strictest letter of diplomatic propriety. It is therefore inconceivable that he should have authorized any interview or sent to any newspaper any message expressing an opinion in regard to the action of the President of the United States on a matter which has not yet been officially laid before Mr. Cleveland for consideration. the Cuban question may be taken as defining the attitude of the Administration on that subject.

HASTINGS SPEAKS FOR CURA.

Pennsylvania's Governor Makes an Address to Bridgeport Republicans.

BRIDGEPORT, March 6 .- More than 1,000 persons attended the annual banquet of the Bridge-port Republican Club in the Fourth Regiment armory to-night. Among the guests were Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Senator Burrows of Michigan, and Congressman Willis of Dela-

ware. Gov. Hastings spoke especially of Cuba. He enid:

"Congress ought to have the everlasting gratitude of all patriotic people by reason of its recognition of the Cuban insurgents. The whitest ally that the people of Cuba can have is the United States and its people. It is time to let our grand old flag wave while we stand ready to protect it. We must make it plain that foreigners coming to this country are to leave their ideas of monarchical institutions behind them. America must not be the asylum for the indigent of all nations. We have developed the resources of this country until we are the greatest and grandest nation on the face of the earth. We lead in progress, in intellectuality, in wealth, good citizenship, good clothes, and even good beef. We have better wives, sweeter children, and more glorious resources than any other nation on God's footstool."

The speaker then drifted to the Armenian question and said be wished the Government could give more aid even if it had to and a half

The Schooner Mallory Released.

orking to its full capacity in the manufacture of guns and cartridges for artillery. The city of Barcelona is perfectly quiet. Meet ings held at Valladolid, Granada, and Oviedo

ast night called upon the Government to adopt the most energetic measures. The Governor of the most energetic measures. The Governor of Valencia has apologized to the United States Consul there for the hostile demonstration of the rioters against the consulate, which was attacked with stones by a mob.

It is proposed in several towns that addresses be signed thanking the British and French press for their expressions of sympathy with Spain, and be handed to the Consuls of these countries.

countries.

The Commercia de Partugal in Lisbon says:

"The conduct of the United States of Amerca in regard to the Cuban revoit is unique and without precedent in history, and will cause a complete disturbance of international rights unless the nations of Europe rise and join Spain."

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The Hon. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, had a long interview with the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Government has reitersted its orders to the Governors of the various provinces to suppress manifestations against the United States.

Losnos, March G.—A despatch to the Pall Mail Gaztie from Madrid denies the truth of the Times despatch that negotiations regarding Spain's request for French aid in her loan operations had led Spain to consent to France's occupying Tuat in Central Africa, and to a reaffirmation of a community of interest in Moreco. The Times correspondent added that the French Ambassador at Madrid submitted proposals for a large loan and the support of France on the Cuban question in return for commercial concessions by Spain and her promise that she would not contract other alliances and would give guarantees concerning future French naval operations on the coast of Spain. This the Gaztie's correspondent also denies, and adds:

"Spain has received the sympathy of the European powers, but it is not believed that she has yet made any alliances."

Some Mistake About the Reported Attacks

WASHINGTON, March 0,- The news from Madrid that the United States Consulate at Valencia, Spain, was attacked yesterday, probably is due to a misapprehension. It certainly any is due to a misapprenession. It certainly caused surprise at the State Department, in view of the fact that this Government has no consulate or consular officer there. Secretary Olinov went early to the Cabinet needing and could not be questioned on the subject. Other officials in the department say that they know of no official despatch with regard to the alleged outrage. of no official d leged outrage.

IS A FLEET GOING TO CURACOA? A Report that Five British Men-of-war Will Visit that Port Soon,

LONDON, March 6.-The correspondent of the Times at Caracas telegraphs that a private despatch from Curacoa says the authorities there are advised that a British squadron of five ships will arrive at that port soon. 86th St. NOTICE TO UP.TOWN

59th St. The Metropolitan Street Rallway Com-

6th ave., to 8th st.-Adu,

SHOPPERS.

pany is now runn ing special cars, for the accommodation of shoppers, every ten minutes between the hours of 8 Central Park West, via 50th st, and OLD ALLIANCES CRUMBLE.

ALL EUROPE SHAKEN BY ITALY'S COLLAPSE AT ADVA.

Bermany and Austria Sald to Have Warned Her to Abandon Abyesiala and King Humbert Reported to Have Said That He Would Abdients Bis Throne First. Special Cable Demote's to Tan Sex.

LONDON, March 6. Italy's defeat in the battle of Adua is regarded now throughout Europe as an event of the first magnitude. It is believed that its effect upon the political situation of Europe will be of far-reaching importance. Aiready the dissolution of the triple alliance is discussed in the principal capitals as if an accomplished fart. Some say the old league of the three Emperors (German, Russian, and Austrian) will take its place; others, that Italy and France will become friends again. Still others affirm that if England fails to go to the assistance of King Humbert in this emergency British isolation soon will become more uncomfortable than it ever has been.

It is asserted persistently in Berlin, Vienna and Rome to-day that Germany and Austria have given Italy peremptory advice to abandon Abyssinfa, and that King Humbert has replied that he would abdicate his throne rather than comply. There is good authority for saying that Italy will within a few days test Great Britain's friendship by endeavoring to float large loan with English assistance. In fact, indications multiply almost hourly that the regrouping of the powers, which has been foreshadowed for several months, is at length at hand. French sympathy with in her great misfortune is re-Italy markable. It is accounted for partially by the downfall of Crispl and by the fact that the impression prevails in France that Germany and Austria are inclined to throw overboard their unfortunate ally. Russia in this, as in all other complications of the last few months, is the only power which regards the situation with equanimity. It is scarcely worth while to speculate in the dark what the result of the great secret game will be, but all Europe is again getting on tenterhooks.

The domestic condition of Italy is extremely serious, but probably does not justify the fears expressed in some quarters that King Humbert's throne is in danger. Mob violence was reported to-day in Rome, Milan, and Pavia, but a each case the crowds soon were under the control of the authorities. There are many wild rumors afloat, including one of Crispi's assassination, but the situation is not yet des-

Bu the United Press. ROME, March 6.- There was a renewal toight of the riotous demonstrations against the Government. The mob smashed the windows of several buildings and stoned the police. During the riot revolvers were fired, and thir teen soldiers and policemen and two rioters

toen solders and policemen and two rioters were wounded.

At Pavia rioters tore up the railway, preventing the departure of trains. They also cut several telegraph wires. They then proceeded to the Prefecture of Police, and smashed all the windows in the building. The police fired into the mob, and many rioters were wounded.

The greatest excitement prevalls everywhere, and reports of disorders come in from all directions. Excited Radical Socialist and Republican Socialist members of the Chamber of Departies were seen in Rome this evening amid crowds of people, crying: "Long live Menelex."

Long live anarchy!"

The Socialist Deputies have issued a manifest ourging the people to insist upon the Government's recalling the troops from Abyssinia, and granting amnesty to those persons imprisoned for taking part in the recent Socialist riots in Scilly.

A group of members of the Right have given otice of their intention to move in the Chamber Deputies a resolution demanding the com-ete abandonment of the Italian colony of Eri-en, in Abyssinia.

TAMPA. Fig., March ...

lory, loaded with arms, has been it...

and has already departed for Port Tampa. Her papers were all right, and the collector here was much disgristed at the beat's detention. Collector Lessley said she had regular papers and had violated no law.

"If her owner wants her to clear for Cuba, I will issue him papers on application," he added.

"If her owner wants her to clear for Cuba, I will issue him papers on application," he added.

"This me and Action, Government organs, A mob at Milan marched to the railway station insteading and smashed the windows of the building, which they occupied, in order to prevent the departure of troops which, it had been reported, were about to start for Africa. The report turned out to be unfounded, but still the mob held the station. The troops were renewed in the collector here was much in a body to the railway station in the place were to man.

"Down with Crispil" "Give us back our solders." On treir way they burned copies of the Thibme and Action, Government organs.

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drove the students out. After the station had been cleared the disturbances were renewed in the streets and kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. In the many scuffles several soldiers, policemen, and civillans were injured. Many arrests were made.

The Prefect of Milan this morning issued a proclamation forbidding the people to gather in crowds or to march in procession.

A mob gathered in Parma last evening and the police tried to disperse it. The mob attacked the police with stones, and the police fired a volley in the air. The mob, believing that the police were firing to kill, scattered in larte.

inste.

It is reported that the explorer Franzol, after conferring with King Humbert, has gone to Abyssinia on a special mission to King Menelek. Gen. Baldissers, the newly appointed commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has seried a Asympta.

mander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has arrived at Asmara.

The newspapers here publish long despatches giving the details of the recent battle between the Italians and the Abyssinians.

The Tribium says that, contrary to the first reports, the unanimous testimony of the officers and ascaris, or native troops, is that the Italians fought boldly throughout. They obeyed orders implicitly whenever they were well led.

The Italia Militare says it is known that Gen, Dabormiad is dead. Gen, Albertone fell wounded. Gen, Arimondi has not been heard from.

It is reported that 215 Italian officers have reached Asmara.

Two thousand Italian troops who escaped from the recent slaughter took refuge in Adjurat, which place is now besieged by the Abyssinians. The position of the Italians is desperate. There is in the town a supply of provisions sufficient for only three days.

REPORTS OF CRISPI'S DEATH. Bogus News Sent Out by the Chicago Associated Press.

ROME, March 6.-Despatches were received here to-night from the United States inquiring about a rumor that had been circulated by the Chicago Associated Press to the effect that Crispi had been assassinated. The rumor had no foundation in fact, and could have been disproved had a slight effort been made to ascertain the truth. Signor Crispi is enjoying his usual health, aithough greatly harassed by the troubles that have overthrown his Cabinet.

GLADSTONE ON ITALY'S DEFEAT. He Fears Her Present Course May Cost Her Constitutional Unity. LONDON, March 6. The Chronicle will publish

o-morrow an interview given by Mr. Gladstone to its correspondent in Nice. Mr. Gladstone said he was grieved because of the Italian re verses in Abyssinia, and feared that if Italy's present adventurous policy was continued it might cost her the loss of her constitutional Is Gen. Merritt to He Sout to Cubn?

WASHINGTON, March 6. Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the military department of Missouri, is in Washington, and his presence pere is the basis for goesip that he is to be sent to Cuba to investigate the condition of affairs there, with a view to enabling the President to determine whether the insurge its are entitled to recognition as beligerents. Secretary Lamont said to-day that ten. Morritt was in Washington on department business exclusively, and tien. Merritt himself says that the report of any Cuban detail was news to him.

BRIDGEPOUT, March 6 .- Just at dusk this ar-

ternoon a black spaniel dog attracted the attention of Carl Grather, who lives near the paper mill pend in North Bridgeport, by running along the shore of the pond whining and barking, Grather and Mrs. Nagle, who lives near by followed the dog to the shore and saw two hats floating on the water near the edge of the ice.
Further scarch revealed the bodies of Charles Rens, a contractor in the Acme Shear Company, and Charles B. Smith, one of his employees. The dog was owned by Henz. How the men were drowned is not known. "DEATH TO THE TANKEES!"

A Mob of 5,000 in Valencia Shout Their Denunctations of Us.

Maprin, March 6. The demonstrations in Calencia continue to-day. A mob numbering fully 3,000 paraded the streets shouting " Death to the Yankees !" and in other ways showing their disapproval of the attitude of the United tates on the Cuban question.

The crowd proceeded to the French Consulate and cheered enthusiastically for France, this action being due to the belief that France would actively assist Spain in the event of trouble with America. The French Consul appeared on a balcony and bowed his acknowledg-

The reports of anti-Spanish manifestations in the United States have added greatly to the exeltement in the large cities and towns.

ANOTHER PATERSON CRIME.

James Remingway, a Produce Merchant, Choked Into Unconsciousness

PATERSON, March 6. James Hemmingway, a roduce merchant of 62 Park avenue, was walking in Spruce street near the middle race about 9 o'clock to-night, when without warning he felt a hand clutch him by the throat. He was dragged to the side of the road and then he lost consciousness.

Two women afterward saw him lying there

and ran screaming away.

They met two bicyclists, whom they informed of what they had seen, and the men went to the police station and reported the occurrence. The patrol wagon was sent out. When it reached the place of the assault Hemmingway was ins regaining consciousness. His pockets were all turned inside out and 75 cents, all the money he had, was gone. There is no clue to the whereabouts of his assailant.

SAFARD DROPS OUT OF STORT

Mysterious Disappearance of an Old Brad-

street Employee in Rochester. ROCHESTER, March 6. - Joseph H. Savard, for the past twenty-five years connected with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency in this city, has mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Savard left his home at 52 Hudson avenue on Tuesday as usual. and went to the Bradstreet offices in the Granite building. He had been at his desk but an hour when a clerk told him there was a man in the hall who wished to see him. Savard stepped outside and greeted the man, who was stranger to all the other employees. Then he returned to the office, put on his hat and coat, and joined the stranger, passing with him out into Main street. As he was leaving the office the superintendent called to him, but Savard apparently did not hear him. The stranger is described as short and stout, and having a dark brown moustache.

Mr. Savard is of French descent, 43 years of age, of wiry build, and weighs about 140 pounds. His black hair is streaked with gray. He wore a gold watch and chain and a diamond stud, and is said to have had about \$200 in his stud, and is said to have had about \$100 in his pocket. His wife and soven children are almost prostrated at his strange disappearance. Mrs. Savard suggests that he might have become demented and wandered naws. A man says he met Savard with a stranger on Tuesday or Wednesday evening on the street, but this is the only clue obtained by the police. Savard is Treasurer of Americus Lodge, A. O. U. W., and there has never been any trouble over the funds. He handled no money for the Bradstreets, and his domestic life was a happy one.

A CUP CHALLENGER IN 1897.

Sir George Newnes Says His New Boat Will Race for the America's Cup. LONDON, March 6 .- Sir George Newnes, the wealthy publisher, for whom a yacht is being built by the Henderson Brothers of Glasgow, today informed the representative of the United Press that he intended to challenge with the new boat for the America's Cup in 1897. He also stated that the details of the yacht had not

yet been fully decided upon.

STOLE ROSENQUEST'S \$350 PIN. The Theatre Manager Chases the Thief, Who Is Nabbed-The Pin Recovered. As J. Wesley Rosenquest, manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, alighted at 11

shoe diamond pin, valued at \$350. He grappled with a young man on the platform, who he thought had taken it, but the man form, who he thought had taken it, but the man managed to get off the car and run down Broadway. He was followed by Rosenquest and some other passengers yelling "Stop thief!"

At Twenty-sebond street Policeman Gordon grabbed the young man, and as he did so the thief dropped the pin on the sidewalk. The policeman picked it up. At the Thirtieth street station house the young man said he was Joseph Barton, 21 years old, a laborer, of 238 East 198th street.

8th street. Detective Riordan recognized the prisoner as iomas Davis, a pickpocket whose picture is b. 2,368 in the Rognes' Gallery. He will be raigued this morning in Jefferson Market

STRICKEN BLIND AND MAD.

Mr. Nabra Loses His Sight and His Senses on the Same Day. John J. Nabra, 54 years old, a trussmaker at 357 Bowery, became blind and insane yester day. He is now in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital.

About two years ago Mr. Nabra suffered a aralytic stroke. At the same time he was paratyte stroke. At the same time he was stricken blind. He recovered his sight after a while, and, despite his right side being helpless, became able to attend to his business again.

About a week ago he began to have a violent headache, and as the pain increased his sight hegan to fail. Last night total blindness overcame him. With his failing sight his mind had weakened, and his symptoms of mental aberration became so pronounced that his removal to the headally always a second to tion became so pronounced that his removal the hospital was deemed necessary. The cau of his blindness has not been determined.

DR. HOYI'S HORSE RUNS AWAY.

Stopped Within Fifty Feet of the River by a Policeman. While Dr. Eugene Hoyt of 34 West Fiftyeighth street was driving down Seventh ave-nue with his wife yesterday his horse became frightened at 143d street by the puffing of a steam drill. The horse ran down 143d street, toward the Hudson River, with Mounted Policeman Frawley in hot pursuit.

As the distance to the river decreased, Mrs. Hoyt threw her arms around her husband and rendered him helpless in controlling his horse.

Within lifty feet of the river Policeman Frawley header the runaway, caught him, and brought him to a standstill with no harm done.

ADMIRAL WALKE ILL. The Naval Veteras Prostrated with Grip

Rear Admiral Henry Walke, who retired from the United States navy in 1871 after nearly forty-five years of continuous service nearly forty-live years of continuous service, is dangerously iii at his home, 402 Third street. Brooklyn, He was prostrated with an attack of grap on Therday, and as other serious complications followed, all hope of recovery has been abandoned. He was conscious only at intervals yesterday, and last night his condition was regarded as extremely critical. He is in his seth year. asth year.

at His Brooklys Home.

Green-goods Men Arrested with \$25,000 of Good Money. CHICAGO, March 6. Post Office inspectors of

this city and deputy United States marshala captured Charles Herd, alias Vogel, Sr., F. Gray, Mathias Vogel, and Frank Smith, green-goods men, at the liotel Delaware, on Cottage Grove avenue, near Sixty-third street, to-day, A satchel containing \$25,000 in good money was found in the possession of the prisoners.

Sunk Of Pottock Hip Light.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 6. The tops of four masts of a sunken vessel, which probably went down in the gale of Tuesday, were discovered here to-day. The wreck lies about in if a mile east-southeast from Policek Rip lightship. There are no tidings of the crew, and there is no way now to discover the identity of the unfortunate craft.

CHURCH TREASURER GONE.

BANNEMER INPELLED BY ZION

LUTHERAN CHURCH. \$155 of Church Funds and \$4,000 More of

Other People's Money Said to Have Disappeared. His Wife Sent to Europe on a Fool's Errand There's Another Woman.

The trustees of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church met on Thursday night in the basement of the church in East Eighty-fourth street and by a unanimous vote expelled Herman Bansemer from membership. Bansemer was the church treasurer.

The charges on which he was expelled were presented by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry Hebier, and were supplemented by others made by various members of the congregation. "We held the meeting especially for the purpose of considering Mr. Bansemer's case," said the Rev. Mr. Hebler last night. "The meeting was attended by all the trustees, and they all

voted to expel the treasurer.
"He has gone away with the church funds, after swindling many members of the church and tradesmen and others. The first that I heard of it was when our undertaker, Mr. Herlich, came to me and told me that Bansemer had 'skipped,' as he put it.

"Mr. Hirlich asked if the treasurer had taken any of the funds belonging to the church. That was a surprise for me, but I decided to investigate his financial affairs, as far as the church was concerned. This was a week ago last Mon-day. It was said the treasurer nad disappeared on the previous Friday, Feb. 21. I went to the Nineteenth Ward Bank, where Bansemer kept his ascent. It was only a few days

was concerned. This was a week ago last Monday. It was said the treasurer and disappeured on the previous Friday, Feb. 21. I went to the Nineteenth Ward Bank, where Bansemer kept his account. It was only a few days before that I had deposited the money I collected for the pew rents and the monthly collection. This money I spock of I deposited in the bank to the treasurer's credit, as trustee, in all it amounted to \$10.5,80. Mr. Hansemer paid out by check a gas bill of \$10.76, so that I expected to find \$15.5,04 to the credit of the church fund. At the bank they toid me that Bansemer had swamped them with worthless checks, and had swindled a number of tradesmen, after drawing out all his own money and the church funds.

"Here is the list of some of the victims: Mr. Rice, paint dealer, 1.540 Third avenue, bill for \$1,500; Henry Greenbuum, 1.528 First avenue, worthless check cashed for \$1,500; a man named Halm, having a paint store in Harlem, worthless check for \$500; Druggist Kochier of First avenue and Fighty-third street, worthless check for \$100; Fork Butcher Mozer, Second avenue and Fighty-third street, worthless check for \$10; Saloon Keeper Waslock of East Eighty-eighth street, worthless check for \$0; John Kriete, coal dealer of East Eighty-eighth street, worthless check for \$0; John Kriete, coal dealer of East Eighty-eighth street, worthless check for \$10; our church, \$155.04. Halm, the Harlem man, sued out a writ of attachment against Bansomer's household furniture and the contents of his paint store at 322 East Fightieth street, worthless check for \$10; our church, \$155.04. Halm, the Harlem man, sued out a writ of attachment of the others reported their grievances at the East Eighty-eighth street, worthless check for \$10; our church, \$10,00 fm, Rriete, in the middle of January he sent her to Germany, telling her that he wanted her to collect a legacy of \$3,000 left to him, He shipped her off to Europe, and she wrote home here to her sister, Mrs. Freund became suspicions and began an investigation. She lea

years,"
Mrs. Bansemer is due on the Hamburg steamer Palatia. The Sheriff has stripped their rooms at 322 East Eightieth street.

ST. LOUIS'S 20-KNOT TRIP.

She Beuts Her Speed Record Over-Ex-Consul Waller Not Aboard. The American liner St. Louis arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock last night with the Cunarder Lucania, which left a little behind her, not heard from, She had come across at a 20-knot rate all the way and had beaten her own best record

for speed, although not for time. Her record performance was made on the trip which she ended in this harbor on Jan. 17 when she made the run in 6 days 9 hours and o'clock last night from a Twenty-third street when she made the run in 6 days 9 hours and 32 minutes. On that trip she covered 5,040 miles. Her average speed was 19.84 miles an hour. On the trip ended yesterday she arrived at the bar at 640 P. M., and the time of her passage was 6 days 12 hours and 11 minutes, fier daily runs were 465 miles, 483, 487, 507, 527, 477, and 184, a total of 3,140. This gives an average speed for the entire voyage of almost 20 knots. The Lucania has done 22 knots all the way across. Allowing eighteen hours for the run from Southampton 10 Queenstown, it was calculated that the 8t. Louis had passed that portable. car at Broadway, he felt a pull at his horse

cania.

If the Lucania met with weather similar to cana.

If the Lucania met with weather similar to that which the St. Louis reports, it is rather remarkable that she should not have been in port at about the same hour or before. If she met with head winds her delay would have been natural, for the American line boats are recognized as faster in rough weather than the Conarders.

Capt, M. Heaney, the American who was with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal in the raid on Johannesburg arrived on the St. Louis, M. H. De Young is also abourd.

The name of John Waller appears on the second-cabin passenger list, but inquiries elicited the fact that he was not on board. When the St. Louis sailed Mr. Waller had not put in an appearance.

appearance.
The St. Louis remained at Quarantine over THE TALK OF A STREET CAR STRIKE.

President Vreciand Drules the Charges Made by the Malcontents. For the past week reports have been in circu-lation that a strike of the employees of the Metropolitan Traction Company was impending. Some of the employees have been organized as a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, and it is charged by them that seventeen members of this local assembly, whose names were secured by a spy of the company, have been diss-charged upon various charges. It is turner alleged that a former Central tell ex detectly a how in charge of a fully culture was no bureau run by the Metrop Lta. Traction cum-nary.

bureau run by the Metrop Lta. fraction inpany.

President Vrecland of the Metrop Lim Trintion Commony yesterday denied that any and was ever discourged by the company expect for just cause. "As to employing a Central Office detective." said he, "that is premoterous. The man in charge of our bureau for this work has been in the employ of the company for sevenited by ears. The record of every man is on my desk the day he is discharged."

Mr. Vrecland showed the reporter the record of one of the men who had been discharged recently. It showed that he had been a year with the company, that he had been warned a number of times for het registering fares, that he had been deported sevy rail the story that to be a car, and was finally discharged for falling to register fares.

TOO MANY LETTERS SENT PREE. One Reason Why the Post Office Departs

ment Duesn't Pay. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The Post Office Inpartment has prepared a statement of the aggregate number of official postage stamps furnished the executive departments during the whole period of their 1-ne from May 29, 1873, to June 10, 1884. This statement discloses the fact that the Post Office Department cannot make its receipts cover its expendentures for the reason that it carries the expenses of other departments. The denominations of stamps used range from one cent to \$50. With the exception of the Post Office Department the Treasury Department is the most extravagant in its mailing matter aggregating over one million dollars in the period mentioned. The War Department follows with nearly one million. The Department of the interior comes next with over one half million dollars. furnished the executive departments during

An Edison Munhole Becomes Active

An Edison manhole cover at Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue blew off last evening. flying about 25 feet. Polloeman Dolan stuck a